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Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Inplayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH

☞ Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 136;

The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

A Good Hat or Cap

May now be bought at the extensive and popular hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street at a very low price, as all the goods at this house are being sold at a great reduction. We are daily receiving the latest styles gents' fine silk hats, gent's fine F erch felt, celia patent, "Neverit" hat, spring bonnets, to easily and gracefully upon the head; men's and boys' fancy caps; men's and boys' straw goods; ladies' and misses' hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

Boarding.

A gentleman wishes to obtain a room and board in this city or in Allegheny. Address B. F., *Commercial*

Treatment of Rebels.

Rev. Dr. JOHN C. LORD of Buffalo, N. Y., offered a memorial to the Presbyterian Assembly on yesterday afternoon in regard to the treatment of rebel Presbyterians which will be found in this number of our paper. It is an able document and its adoption will keep the Presbyterian church on the highest loyal ground. Her utterance on slavery in 1864 and on the State of the Country in 1862 were equally in sympathy with the Union and in opposition to the rebellion.

Sec'y. Seward's Health.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERIDAN

REMOVAL OF GENERAL BANKS

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Secretary Seward was at the State Department again this morning for a short time, attending to his official duties.

F. W. Seward continues to improve and is now able to read the newspapers.

General Sheridan left last evening for New York, *en route* to his new command, which includes all the armies west of the Mississippi.

Gen. Canby's command has been enlarged and the Department of which General Banks had command is submerged within it, the relieving General Franks, who reports to the Adjutant General.

There is said to be no doubt that Commissioner of Internal Revenue, LEWIS, will resign to be succeeded by Mr. ORTON.

Proclamation by the President

RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE.

NAMES OF PORTS EXCEPTED.

TRADE WITH SOUTHERN STATES.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, By proclamations of the President of the 19th day of April last, certain parts of the United States therein specified which had previously been subject to such blockade, were for the purpose of public safety declared in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress to be closed against foreign commerce during such time as the same should be suppressed and made known by the President.

WHEREAS, Events and circumstances have since occurred which in the opinion of the President expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galveston, Lovaca, Brazos De Santiago, Point Isabel, and Brownsville, in the State of Texas.

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it known that I, And ew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July next; that commercial intercourse with said ports may from that time be carried on subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before named excepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue to be liable to those penalties prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, and persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war, for trading or attempting to trade with the enemy. And

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disavow to all persons trading or attempting to trade in the above ports in violation of the laws thereof, on pretence of belligerent rights and privileges and I give notice from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates.

It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river, save those relating to contraband of war, to reservation of rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of the enemy, and to twenty five per cent. upon purchases of cotton, are removed. All the provisions of the Internal revenue laws will be carried into effect under the proper officers.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States of American the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President;
WM. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-Thirty Loan in all parts of the Union as telegraphed to-night broke, subscriptions amounted to one million seven hundred and sixty-three thousand five hundred dollars. The largest single subscriptions were $150,000 from the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati; $125,000 from the First National Bank, of Pittsburgh; $60,0 0 from the First National Bank of Jersey City; $50,000 from the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota; and $75,000 from the Second National Bank of St. Louis. The largest subscription were $100 000 from J. W. Quest, Cashier at Baltimore, and $100,000 from the First National Bank of Albany. The number of individual subscriptions by workmen making up portions of the above aggregate.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WITH MOBILE.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.

The Southwestern Telegraph Companies' Lines are now open to Moolie, and will be working to New Orleans in a few days.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, May 22.

A fire this morning destroyed the buildings occupied by Squires, Baird & Co., spice mills, loss $7 00, insured. Carlisle, Chapman & Co. commission merchants, loss between $2,000 and $3,000, insured. J. A. Skiff, commission merchant, loss about $2,000, insured.

CITY MATTERS.

MISREPRESENTATION.—The Alliance, Ohio, *Monitor*, of the 19 h, in noticing the complaints of subscribers in not receiving their papers, endeavors to lay the blame on the route agents on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. We have seen letters from the postmasters at points where the papers were missed which state that all the packages mailed to them from Alliance have always arrived if due search and among them the packages of the p per above mentioned. The route agents on the Fort Wayne road are engaged careful and trustworthy men, and this is the first complaint uttered against them during a period of four years service.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The popular young American actress, Miss Julia Daly, will appear this evening in the very successful comedy of "Our Female American cousin." The following extract is from the London *Times*: "Miss Julia Daly, the American comic actress, has a manner of her own which stamps her as an original artiste. Her 'Yankee Gal,' while exhibiting all that independence of social convention which belongs to the *genus*, is comparatively quiet in the expression of her freedom. More shrewd than impertinent, more sharp and shrill than boisterous, and she executes it in an arch, sly, unexaggerated fashion, which perfectly makes its way with the public, while her singing talent, coupled with her command of the New England accent is quite sufficient to obtain popularity for a new set of melodies. The acting of Miss Daly has something pleasant and fresh in it, and she sings with point and effect, and dances with grotesque vigor."

THE EXAMS.—The engagement of these distinguished artistes, at the theatre, will commence next Monday evening. The box book will be opened to the public this morning, at ten o'clock, when tickets and coupons may be obtained. Owing to the extraordinary expense attending the engagement, the price of reserved seats will be one dollar and fifty cents; not secured, one dollar.

Charles Hilton, Esq., has been appointed Chief Engineer of the New York Central railroad in place of Mr. Gray, whose resignation has been announced.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY, 23 1865. NO. 217.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Government Ready to Pay off Soldiers.

Prestident Johnson and North Carolina Delegation.

Why General Banks was Removed.

Mail Arrangements with the South

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

GENERAL SICKLES IN COLUMBIA.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The average pay due each soldier is two hundred and fifty dollars, and the Government is ready to pay off and discharge every man in both armies.

Sheridan goes to Texas with orders to destroy and lay waste, if the rebel forces persist in holding out.

The North Carolina pelegation are having satisfactory interviews with the President, who is understood to adhere strictly to the abolition of slavery as a condition, and precedent to a restoration of the civil power in the State.

General Banks was not removed for any political consideration whatever. Gen. Grant displaced him for military reasons, and refuses to discuss the question of reconsideration.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Mail matter is now received at our post office daily for Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Jacksonville.

Antonia Rosa and Francis White were arrested yesterday, in whose possession was found plates, dies, and eighteen thousand dollars in counterfeit United States currency.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 22.

The *Herald* says General Sickles was officially received on the 6th ultimo by the President of Colombia, and was accredited as Minister of that Republic from the President of the United States. A number of Colombian officers, representatives and military men were present on the occasion, and addresses were made by General Sickles and the President, in which the most friendly feelings of each Government for the other were expressed.

A Washington special to the *Express* says:—The President is reported as receiving General Banks on the basis of cotton speculations, and also as being very indignant at the conduct of many officials respecting the rebel ram Stonewall, the episode has been sent to Madrid upon the subject.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The large awards for the capture of Booth and Harold are to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of War upon the completion of the trials.

There are nearly a score of governors of States here, and an indefinite multitude of senators and congressmen, judges, &c., and civilians.

The report of a special commission sent out to examine charges against Gen. Banks and Gen. Hatch, has resulted in the highest vindication for all their conduct as officers and gentlemen, and fully justifies the removal of both. An order has been issued releasing Gen. Logan from the command of the Army of Tennessee, and Gen. Hazen, commanding the 24 division, succeeds General Logan in command of the 15th corps.

Hon. John Covade, who has been taking a great interest in our prisoners, is here, and says there is no difficulty whatever in providing transportation for all our prisoners remaining South. Those of Jacksonville, Florida, and the rest of the Andersonville prisoners, amounting to 5,000 the Surgeon General has sent two hospital boats for 600 of the worst cases.

The *Tribune* Head correspondent says: "Gen. Wheeler asked and expected to be consulted, under the armistice granted by Gen. Sherman, before he would consider himself at liberty of accepting terms of armistice, and laying down his arms. Wheeler undertook to keep up the war, fighting his way through the Carolinas, and Sherman decided that he must be settled by a higher power than his authority.

Important from Southwest.

SURRENDER OF REBEL TROOPS

GUERRILLAS TAKING THE OATH.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Department head-quarters have received dispatches from Fort Scott, Kansas, announcing the surrender of Col. Taylor, commander of all the guerrillas in Southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas. Robs of his entire command are now being made out. They surrender all horses, arms, equipments, and take the oath. Bushwhackers are also coming into Springfield, Rolla, Macon City, and other places, delivering themselves up and taking the oath. The prospects are that bushwhacking will soon cease in Missouri.

FROM NASHVILLE.

INSOLENCE OF REBEL OFFICERS.

CAPTURE OF ISHAM G. HARRIS.

A Practical Joke by Gov. Brownlow.

A Nashville correspondent of the 20th says that the city is full of rebels, many of them officers, civil and military, and defiant. Much abuse is heaped upon President Johnson and Governor Brownlow. A rebel Colonel was on Thursday arrested, part in person for using threatening language. The same night after the Governor had retired, a rebel officer came to the door and demanded admittance. The guard refused, but he persisted, saying he had urgent private business. It was only by strong threats of using the bayonet that the guard compelled him to leave the house.

The published correspondence between Governor Brownlow and the officials of the Chattanooga Railroad shows that the rolling stock of the road is all in good repair at Augusta, requiring only four locomotives. The road to Atlanta will be completed about the first of June, and then the officers propose to restore all the stock, if they will be allowed to enter this State unmolested. The specie and archives will also be brought back.

Governor Brownlow has perpetrated a severe practical joke on the rebel Tennessee officials. As soon as he learned their insolent letters proposing to come back and resume their rights if they would be unmolested, General Thomas, at his suggestion, sent two telegrams, one by way of Dalton and one to General Wilson, to seize the officials, archives, and specie, without delay. These are all now, probably, in our hands. They had deceived General Wilson by representing that they were carrying on negotiations for surrender. They were at Augusta, Georgia.

It is reported that Isham G. Harris is captured. It is certain that the Tennessee State archives are secured, and all the State bonds and $80,000 in specie, belong to the Treasury of the State.

The Louisville *Journal* says that the late Governor of Tennessee, Isham G. Harris, was arrested a few days ago at Marietta, Georgia, in *fragrante delicto*, as he was making off with all the rebel money he could get hold of. Governor Brownlow, in his message offering $50,000 reward for his arrest, predicted he would be.

Movements of General Sheridan.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR TEXAS.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 22.

General Sheridan and staff, who arrived in this city to-day, left this evening for Cincinnati, on his way to the Southwest, having been appointed to the command of the Department of Texas. He will immediately assume control of the troops now in the Southwest, together with such additional forces as the exigencies of the service may require to be placed at his disposal.

The cavalry forces, formerly commanded by General Sheridan, will be under General Merritt, during the coming review, in the absence of General Crook. It is understood that General Custer and General Merritt will join Sheridan in the west.

The following officers comprise the staff of Sheridan: General Forsythe, chief of staff; Col. Newhart, Acting Adjutant General; Major Lee, Assistant Adjutant General, General Forsythe and Major S. Gill and P. C. Allen, and Ripp.

The arrival of Gen. Sheridan in this city was known to but few persons, and it is understood that he received the visits of some of the public functionaries. His time has been employed in visiting objects of interest in this city.

Thousands of persons from distant cities have arrived here to witness the grand review to-morrow, and to-morrow's trains will doubtless largely increase in numbers.

Gen. Sherman, in company with his brother, Senator Sherman, passed down Pennsylvania avenue this evening. His appearance caused gathering crowds, who repeatedly cheered him, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. Quite a number of persons followed him, and the press soon become so great that he was compelled to call a stage to escape the labor of severe hand-shaking which had already commenced.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Conspiracy Trials.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TESTIMONY MERELY CUMULATIVE

JEFF. DAVIS CLEARLY IMPLICATED

A REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Some Thirty Government Witnesses were last evening discharged from further attendance upon the military commission for the trial of the assassins. These witnesses were generally summoned to prove facts which have already been brought out in sufficient prominence, and as their testimony would only be cumulative, and therefore consume time unnecessarily, the Judge Advocate has dispensed with them.

It is understood that the

Evidence for the Prosecution

is now about closed, and save what has been drawn out in secret session, we are now enabled to understand what are the features of the case as proven against the several defendants.

The Guilt of Payne Proven.

First, in order of certainty of the facts adduced, is Lewis Payne, shown to have been the confederate of Booth and guilty of an assault with intent to kill Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Fred. W. Seward, Augustus H. Seward, Emerick W. Hansell and Geo. F. Robinson. The antecedents of the prisoner are not known, and the first heard of him, so far as the proof goes, is his appearance at the residence of Mrs. Surratt in the early part of March last, when he stated that his name was Wood. He called for John H. Serrat, but in the absence of the latter asked for Mrs. Serrat; he lodged there last night, taking his meals in his room, and departed the next day; about the same time he appeared, have taken a room in company with O'Laughlen, in a boarding house, in D street, where they were frequently visited by Booth. Here these prisoners remained for about three weeks. In the meantime Payne put up two or three days at Serrat's, where John H. Serrat, Atzerot and Booth and himself had secret consultation. On this occasion Payne represented to some of the members that he was a Baptist preacher; he and Surratt were found at one time in a bed room playing with bowie knives. In this room were two revolvers, and four sets of spurs, and revolvers were found in Atzerott's room at the Kirkwood House. At another time, just before the assassination, he is found occupying a room at the Herndon House, where he was visited by Atzerot. The proof of his

Intimate Acquaintanceship with Booth

and his accomplices is beyond a doubt. That it was Payne who made the assault upon Mr Seward and the others injured in the Secretary's house, is as certain as human testimony can establish any fact.

Equally as certain is the evidence that

Harold was Booth's Accessory

before and after the fact. He is first found in confidential relations with the assassins at Ford's Theatre on the afternoon of February, and he is several times discovered in secret meetings with Booth, Atzerot and others of the conspiracy. He is once found at Mrs. Serrat's in company with them. With Serrat and Atzerot, he called at the tavern in Serratsville, with the two carbines, ammunition, &c., which were taken away from that place by him and Booth on the night of the assassination. He is overheard by the Confederate soldiers that he and Booth were the assassins of the President, and he was captured in the barn with Booth, as has been fully detailed heretofore. There is no doubt whatever of his guilt, and he will

Suffer the Penalty of h's Crimes.

As it will be defined by the Commission.

Atzerot.

Like the last named prisoner, is proven to have been a co-conspirator, and makes his first appearance in Serrat's company with John H. Serrat or Mrs. Serrat, and is frequently found in secret communication with Booth and his confederates. To him was assigned the murder of President Johnson, at the Kirkwood House, but notwithstanding it appears there was no obstacle in the way of its performance, he does not seem to have made an effort to get access to his intended victim, on the evening of the 14th of April. On the morning of that day, he took a room at the Kirkwood, where Mr. Johnson was putting up, and was seen there at noon and about six o'clock in the evening was traced there on horseback, but was not apparently about the house after that hour. He

Left Washington for the Confederate States,

no doubt. Such would but be in keeping with his character. He was in active co-operation with them however throughout the night, and fled at daylight, the next morning. Of his guilt there is not a shadow of a doubt.

Mrs. Serrat

Appears to have been cognizant of the intended crime almost from its inception, and became an active participant in overt acts. She was a strong secessionist, and her house had for sometime, at her house, all the criminals, except Dr. Mudd, O'Laughlin and Arnold. With Dr. Mudd she planned the means and assistance for the escape of the assassins. She visited Floyd at five on the day of assassination to see that the carbines, &c., should be in readiness and Harold was to have met her at the latter place that night. Booth frequently called at her house, and held long confidential talk with her. He was with her a few minutes on the afternoon of the 14th. As an accomplice of Booth, and a participant in this crime.

She Can't Escape

The penalty of the law.

Dr. Mudd's status is identical. As early as November last he is shown to have been in the confidence of Booth. He had a suspicious meeting with Serrat and Booth at the National Hotel, in January. He introduces Booth to Serrat. Booth visits him at his room in the Pennsylvania House. The assassins fly to his house direct after committing the murder. He dresses Booth's wound, and assists the latter and Harrold, and when called upon by the officers three days afterward, denies that he knows either of the criminals. When arrested on the Friday following he prevaricates, lies outright, and finally admits he knew Booth. He says he first heard of the assassination on the Sunday after it was committed, at church. Yet, it is shown by abundant proof that he was in Bryantown on the day preceding Saturday, at an hour when the populace was all excitement, the town guarded by soldiers, and every man, woman and child in the place had not only heard of the murder, but knew the name of the assassin.

Dr. Mudd is guilty,

But what degree of punishment he will be adjudged remains with the Commission to determine.

Spangler

Does not appear to have been in the conspiracy, according to the proofs, at an earlier period than a few hours before the commission of the crime. If he be guilty his participation would appear to have been in preparing the means of escape by keeping the passage way clear on the stage, and by closing the door after Booth had passed through so as to retard the movements of pursuers. Proof has been offered to connect him with the preparation of the bar, which fastened the door leading to the President's box, but the evidence is vague and uncertain. That he knew of the purpose of Booth and that he promised a few minutes before the murder to help the assassin, is as clearly shown by circumstances and testimony as any fact in the case.

To O'Laughlin appears to have been assigned the

Murder of Gen. Grant,

But whether he failed to make the attempt from lack of courage, from disinclination, or from failure of opportunity, does not appear. General Grant was announced to appear at the Theatre, but suddenly and unexpectedly took the cars for Philadelphia. Atzarot made the remark the next day, when it was reported that Grant had been shot, that "probably it is the fact, if he was followed by the man that was to do it." O'Laughlin is clearly shown to have been in some kind of conspiracy with Booth.

As has been stated before, he was found lurking in the hall of Secretary Stanton's house, on the night of the 13th of April, evidently watching the movements of Grant. Whether he backed out of the conspiracy on Friday, the day of the assassination, or not, is not clear.

Arnold,

As has been stated already, was in full communication with the conspirators, but disclaimed by his attorney, that the proofs show that the plot was formerly to abduct the President, and that Arnold and Booth quarrelled, and the former withdrew from the conspiracy and went to Fortress Monroe, where he was prior to, and on the 14th of April. His chances of escape from punishment for participation in the murder are fair.

The Afternoon Session

of the Commission for the trial of the assassins was quite brief, owing to the non-arrival of several government witnesses. At four o'clock the Commission adjourned until ten o'clock to morrow. There is no probability that at that time the witnesses can be brought to the Court room, as every one seems determined to witness the military review that will be going on all that day. It is likely, therefore, that the Commission will adjourn until Thursday.

Most of the Testimony.

This afternoon was merely cumulative upon the visits of Booth, Payne, Atzerot and others of the conspirators to the house of Mrs. Serrat, and as to the position of Harold, Arnold, Spangler and O'Laughlin. No new feature of great material interest was brought out, as affecting directly the prisoners at the bar.

More than Ordinary Interest

Was excited by the production of the letter of the rebel Lieut. W. Alston, which was found among the archives of the rebel war department, surrendered by Gen. Johnston. The proposition of this writer to rid the country of its deadliest enemies, meaning Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, by assassinating them, was shown to have been entertained by Jeff. Davis, and he had directed his private secretary to refer the matter to the rebel Secretary of War, for his consultation. When the reading of the letter was concluded, an

Audible Murmur of Horror

Was heard from all parts of the room, and especially among the ladies, who made such exclamations as "Oh, the monster!" "Oh, horrible!" "Shame, shame!" This was the first direct testimony yet produced in the case showing that Davis at any time entertained the idea of assassinating the President and the heads of departments, and its importance was enhanced by the fact that the references by Davis to his Secretary of War was dated in December last, at which time it was clearly proven that Booth and some of his original Confederates were actually engaged in

Plotting for the Murder of Mr. Lincoln.

The introduction of the letter establishes the fact beyond any doubt, if it be good for no other purpose, that Davis was not only capable of entertaining a proposal for assassinating our President, but was willing to treat with cold blooded murderers for its accomplishment.

The Link in the Chain of Evidence

That directly connects Booth and the prisoners in an agreement with Davis to murder Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward has not been produced in the trials, but may yet be offered before the Government closes its testimony.

Among the distinguished persons in the court room to-day was Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bancroft. The ladies crowded the room most sufficiently, more than half the audience being composed of females, and even the windows were filled with spectators.

Special to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The Court to-day examined one witness in secret session, when ten thousand persons were opened. The evidence on Saturday was read. An unusually large number of spectators, including a large number of ladies were present. Judging from the number and continuous talking they were most interested in the appearance of the prisoners.

Miss Hatterfield, testified to Mrs. Serrat's in the month of March, testified to having seen John H. Serrat, Booth, Atzerot and Payne there. Payne she knew as a boarder at the house of Wood. She accompanied Serrat and Payne to Ford's theatre. Booth came into the box. The Court took a recess of ten minutes.

After the recess Capt. Dougherty who had command of the cavalry which went in pursuit of Booth, testified to the part he took in the capture of Harold. The latter had no arms on his person, but only a little map. Harold said, "I am sick and tired of this business, I wish I had never seen Booth, but Booth and Surratt fooled me." Harold said, "it was not Booth, but Boyd" and at first denied knowing Booth.

On his cross-examination the witness said that Harold told him that Harold was in search of allegiance in Baltimore. In June, 1863 McLaughlin's residence is in Baltimore.

Dr. Verdi, physician to Secretary Seward, who was called in the night of the assassination, testified as to the condition of the persons there wounded. He said on that night he thought the wounds of Secretary Seward were fatal. The Secretary at the time was improving from the former accident.

John Rohrer testified that Spangler fixed up the stable in the rear of the theatre for Booth's horse and buggy. Spangler sold the buggy for Booth the Saturday before the President was assassinated.

The Court, after the reading of the evidence of Saturday, took the evidence of Miss Nora Fitzpatrick, examined by Mr. Bingham. The witness testified that she resided during the month of March last at Mrs. Serrat's and was John Serrat, there. She knew Payne, Booth, Atzerot and Wood, pointing at Payne. She did not know Wood by any other name. Payne was there on the 14th or 15th days of March. Atzerot said there ever night once. She had never saw Harold. John Serrat, Atzerot and Payne left for Surratsville one night in March last together. Booth came in the box where they were. Miss Dean was one of the party. Recent to the assassination there the box occupied was. Left for Baltimore the next day, and was absent a week.

John Barrow, alias Swannis, was recalled and testified that the stable in the rear of the theatre was filled up by Spangler and a man named Jones in January last. Booth was there frequently during that month. Saw Booth ride at first, then he said the horse and got a horse and buggy. The buggy was sold by Ned Spangler the Saturday before the assassination. Wednesday before the President was murdered.

James Maddox, employed at Ford's theatre testified that he knew John Wilkes Booth, that he received from Miss Davis, and to have paid the rent monthly for Booth. Witness was present when the President's box was decorated, on the 14th of April, but not in the box. Did not seen in the box since 1863. Witness thought Booth's pecuniary circumstances were not good. Booth had a horse and buggy. Witness saw Booth in the box on the night of the assassination.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Lieutenant Bartlett, who was a prisoner in Libby from September, 1863, to December, 1864, testified that he observed that the prison was mined with the intention to blow it up. A large torpedo was buried under the centre of all the principal buildings and that they were mined in case Col. Dahlgren's raid should succeed in rescuing Richmond.

Colonel Trout testified to having brought to Washington a number of boxes, said to contain the archives of the so-called Confederate States.

Mr. J. A. Hall testified that he opened the boxes, and here identified a paper found in one of them. The paper was a letter addressed to his Excellency President Davis, dated at Montgomery, White Sulpher Springs, Va., in which the writer says that he can offer his services to the Confederacy, and he is willing to proceed to rid the country of its deadliest enemies and all he asked was for the necessary papers to give him the willing facilities while the Confederate states. He says he is well acquainted in the Northern States, and he then proceeds to name the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens as the first name of Wood. She accompanied Serrat and Payne to Ford's theatre. Booth came into the box. The Court took a recess of ten minutes.

After the recess Capt. Dougherty who had command of the cavalry which went in pursuit of Booth, testified to that part he took in the capture of Harold. The latter had no arms on his person, but only a little map. Harold said, "I am sick and tired of this business, I wish I had never seen Booth, but Boyd" and at first denied knowing Booth.

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The Court, after the reading of the evidence of Saturday, took the evidence of Miss Nora Fitzpatrick, examined by Mr. Bingham. The witness testified that she resided during the month of March last at Mrs. Serrat's and was John Serrat, there. She knew Payne, Booth, Atzerot and Wood, pointing at Payne. She did not know Wood by any other name. Payne was there on the 14th or 15th days of March. Atzerot said there ever night once. She had never saw Harold. John Serrat, Atzerot and Payne left for Surratsville one night in March last together. Booth came in the box where they were. Miss Dean was one of the party. Recent to the assassination there the box occupied was. Left for Baltimore the next day, and was absent a week.

John Barrow, alias Swannis, was recalled and testified that the stable in the rear of the theatre was filled up by Spangler and a man named Jones in January last. Booth was there frequently during that month. Saw Booth ride at first, then he said the horse and got a horse and buggy. The buggy was sold by Ned Spangler the Saturday before the assassination. Wednesday before the President was murdered.

James Maddox, employed at Ford's theatre testified that he knew John Wilkes Booth, that he received from Miss Davis, and to have paid the rent monthly for Booth. Witness was present when the President's box was decorated, on the 14th of April, but not in the box. Did not seen in the box since 1863. Witness thought Booth's pecuniary circumstances were not good. Booth had a horse and buggy. Witness saw Booth in the box on the night of the assassination.

Report of Committee on Conduct of the War.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

GENS. MEADE AND M'CLELLAN.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

THE FORT FISHER AFFAIR.

Massacre of the Cheyenne Indians.

Special to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The Committee on the conduct of the War, to-day adjourned *sine die*, submitting their report to the Secretary of the Senate. General Grant's testimony was taken to-day.

The first part of the evidence collected is in regard to the army of the Potomac, concluding with the battle of Gettysburg, and not forbearing asking witnesses before them if the army, after all these undecisive advances and retrograde movements, still retained confidence in their commanding General. Various answers were returned to the inquiry, by the different witnesses, all, however tending to establish the fact that confidence in McClellan had been felt by the army at these ineffective operations, and out for the highly Intelligent character of the officers of the army, it is clear retained its present effective condition.

General Pleasanton stated that the corps under his command did not retain confidence in the ability of Gen. Meade.

Gen. Birney states the same about his corps, stating that within Gen. Meade's own limited knowledge as a man he was not regarded as a man of reputation, or one who is willing to assume the responsibility required by the position he occupied.

General Birney says many of the principal officers believed General McClellan was the only General who could handle the army, although there is not as much of that feeling now as formerly.

General Doubleday says there has always been a great deal of favoritism in the Army of the Potomac. No man who is an anti slavery man or anti McClellan can expect fair treatment in that army as at present constituted.

General Warren states that after the battle of Gettysburg the army was deprived of many of the best corps commanders. General Reynolds was killed, Generals Sickles and Hancock severely wounded and Sedgwick in command of the army. Since that time the corps commanders have not been equal to their positions, and on the whole the army has been less effective in its operations.

The Committee also give the results of their investigations at Fredericksburg, and took up at conclusion:—"Your committee would state that while the object had in view by General Hallick in organizing the expedition was a military one, with the expectation, perhaps of accomplishing some important political result by the occupation of some point in Texas, the Committee are of opinion that the expedition, appears to have had in him two objects of carrying out measures for the establishment of a State government in Louisiana, and of procuring cotton and the other products of that region at country, and many witnesses examined by the Committee, and the testimony of which they concur, the attention directed to the accomplishment of those objects exerted a most unfavorable influence upon the expedition."

This expedition presents many remarkable features. It was undertaken without the direction of any one to do so as the evidence shows, the authorities at Washington did not furnish the troops which the General Commanding the expedition considered necessary for the purpose. His requisitions for troops could be obtained as a matter of favor from General Grant, General Sherman and General Steele. It appears that General Grant and General Sherman loaned for the expedition 10,000 men for thirty days, under General A. J. Smith. One regiment of cavalry was sent from Washington in regard to the expedition, as developed by the evidence, were those of the President, consisting of the 1st Kansas and 2nd Colorado. They were sent up Red River to purchase cotton in which he directs the officers of the army and navy to furnish such assistance as may be deemed necessary. The character of his official orders regarding this expedition seen undertaken after the refusal of the authorities at Washington to furnish the troops asked for, it was entered upon by the commanding general, as shown by the evidence, with the full knowledge that the expedition must necessarily fail, and it was prosecuted at a sacrifice of property, of life, and valuable time.

After the development of facts that utterly precluded all hopes of success, it did not seek to accomplish any distinctly avowed military object, and as a military movement it seems to have been overlooked and neglected in every direction. Its only results, in addition to the disgraceful military disasters that attended it, were of a commercial and political character.

Commercial transactions were carried on by those who ascended Red River by authority of the President's permits as before stated, and in part by persons who went there without permit or other authority as far as is shown by the evidence of the commanding general, who came on to Washington in January last, bringing with them bagging and rope for the cotton they might secure.

Political transactions were shown by hold ing off elections in camps of the army while engaged in the expedition with a view of reorganizing a civil government in Louisiana. No attempt to do this was clearly set upon on the part of the military authorities, the execution of which was as weak and ineffectual as the attempt was wicked and illegal. The report is signed by B. F. Wade, Chairman; Z. Cnandler, G. W. Julious, B. F. Son.

D. W. Gooch dissents from the views of the majority, concluding his report as follows: "I believe that the policy of selling cotton between the armies and navies in relation to the seizure of cotton, the examination of all testimony will show that military operations were not delayed or interfered with by any operations in cotton. Delays at points where these operations were carried on were occasioned wholly by other causes. During the progress of the expedition meetings were held at two places, Alexandria and Grand Ecore, for the election of delegates to the Convention, then about to meet, for the organization of a State government in Louisiana. It does not appear that any officer or private, or any body connected with the expedition, in any way interfered with, or participated in, these elections, but they caused the slightest delay to the movements of the army or navy, or influenced or controlled the expedition in the slightest degree.

The committee on the Fort Fisher expedition says: From all the testimony before them, that the determination of Gen. Butler not to assault Fort Stevens to have been fully justified by all the facts and circumstances then known, or afterwards ascertained.

The Committee have examined the massacre of the Cheyenne Indians, says it is difficult to believe that being in the form of men, and disgraced by the uniform of United States soldiers, could commit acts like the commission of such cruelty or barbarity as are detailed in the testimony. There were hostile Indians not far distant, against whom Col. Chiringon could have led the force under his command.

They conclude as follows: "Your committee most sincerely trust that the result of their inquiry will be the adoption of measures which will render impossible the employment of troops in any civil service, such as were heretofore made the administration of Indian affairs in this country a by-word and reproach, and your Commander are of the opinion that for the purpose of vindicating the cause of justice and upholding the nation, prompt and energetic measures should be taken to remove from office those who have disgraced the Government; and punish as crimes those guilty of brutal and cowardly acts."

VERY LATEST.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT

His Testimony before Committee on the Conduct of the War.

THE REVIEW OF THE ARMY.

Resignation of Ass't. Secretary Dana.

THE GRAND MILITARY REVIEW

IMMMENSE CROWDS IN THE CITY.

Grand Gala Days To-day and To-morrow

Rebel Battle Flags from Mobile.

Departure of Mrs. Lincoln for Chicago

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The official report of General Sherman, on instance with Johnston, forwarded through Lieut. Gen. Grant to the Secretary of the War will be published in a few days. It seems that he did not see Stanton's reason on the Halleck-Stanton-telegrams, until he was on his way up from Charleston to City Point, and his report was written under the indignant feelings excited by their perusal, and is said to be very severe on the Secretary. It is said to have been written in his usual energetic nervous style. Sherman declares that he is not to be excelled by paper bullets.

General Sheridan left here for New York on the evening train, and it is understood, will leave from that for his new command west of the Mississippi.

The city is very full of officers and strangers attracted here by the great review to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, and every train arriving brings large additions to the crowd already here.

The retiring Secretary of War Dana has announced his intention of resigning, to take effect in two months, for the purpose of assuming the editorial conduct of a new republican daily paper to be started in Chicago.

The preparations for the

Grand Military Display

are nearly complete. The Army of the Potomac which occupies the time to-morrow, has been moved to the positions assigned, so as to be ready to take up the line of march promptly at the hour assigned. The crowd already here is immense. Every train that arrives is heavily loaded with people who desire to witness the display, which

Will be Unprecedented in our History.

And the like of which will probably never again be seen during the life time of the present generation. All day long the streets have been filled with soldiers in companies and regiments, marching to the posts assigned to them, and the reel and rumble of thousands of army wagons, moving through our streets, has been heard incessantly until dark.

Every Foot of Room in the Hotels

Has been taken up, and where the rapidly accumulating crowd are to find shelter from the open air, is hard to be realized. Sleeping accommodations even upon chairs and floors are at a large premium. Never before has such a crowd been seen in Washington.

Four Large Stands

Have been erected, two on the north side of the avenue in front of the White House. Two are erected by the Government for the accommodation of the high military and civil officers, and two by private contribution for the accommodation of the soldiers from the hospitals, who are able to be present and for other citizens. In addition to these, stands have been erected at other favorable points along the route, to which a few will be charged for admission.

The

Department Will be Closed

Both to-day and to-morrow, in order to give the employees a chance to witness the display. Both days will be generally observed here as holidays, and very little business will be done until this demonstration is over.

Lieut. Col. John Wilson

Of General Canby's staff, arrived here this morning from Mobile, bringing a large number of battle flags, captured in the movement on Mobile.

Mrs Lincoln

With Capt. Robert Lincoln and Thad., left for Chicago on the six P. M. train to-day.

Damage to Nashville Railroads

Disposition of Troops in Tennessee.

ENROLLING OF THE MILITIA.

Excluding Reb

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MAY 23 1865.

Correspondence on matters of public interest solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the place of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs Townships and Precincts, respectively, on SATURDAY June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock p. m, and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILANDS, } Secretaries.
B. O'NEILL, }

The North Must take Care of the South

It is perfectly evident that the North must immediately set about taking care of the South. She has come out of the contest a nearly destitute of everything to supply present wants and create future expenditure, as it is possible for a people or section to be. Slavery was the South. Her cotton, rice and corn fields were nothing without slaves. Slavery exists no longer. It is true the negroes, mainly, are there, but the relation of master and slave being destroyed, they are to their former owners a machine they know not how to manage, and they show little disposition to learn. Not only is the peculiar system of Southern labor destroyed, but Bonaparte society is broken up, and all values are nearly extinguished. The South almost literally is a waste, and the people in many sections are little better than poverty-stricken idlers and wanderers. Plantations which before the rebellion were valued at seventy-five and one hundred dollars and even at a greater price an acre, can now be bought for two and three dollars an acre. Of agricultural implements, seed for crops work animals, and improvements, there are none, or next to none, except, perhaps, in a few favored spots. The rich have been made absolutely poor, and that, too, without previous experience without heart, but broken in spirit, as well as in fortune—in a word, subjugated and destitute of everything but the soil. It is a dreadful truth that the South is down so low that the North must help her to rise again, supply her with a thousand things of present need for as sure as the winter follows the summer, in vast regions of former thrift, comfort, and even elegance, actual suffering from the want of the common necessaries of life, will cause. The breaking up of the Southern armies only to regard in the distress, the never disposed of the discharged soldiers are less inclined now than ever to earn their living. The consequence is, the previous disorganization is changed to actual barbarism.

There must be an infusion of Northern enterprise. In a thousand ways the North will have to take care of the South, place her on her feet again and infuse into her strength to go alone. A large planter asked one of our commanders to give him two mules to commence with. Four years ago his supply of near y every thing was abundant,—horses, implements, negroes personal fortune All are gone now, and he must go to work or starve, himself and family. What is true of him, is equally true of many thousand more, only that most of them have not the courage or disposition to go to work to raise hog and hominy to keep from utter destitution and starvation.

This is a black picture, but it is made up of the advices which reach us from every quarter, and through every source. Still the South is rich—but only under the application of Northern skill, capital and enterprise. Her cotton and other staples we must bring out, and we must return to the broken, dispirited people, whatever they require in exchange. The North must do it all. It is an extensive, legitimate and inviting field, and it would seem that it is the will of Providence in order to carry out the great work, of which previous events form a part, the North should occupy it.

More of Jeff's Capture.

Fuller particulars of the capture of DAVIS place him in a more ludicrous light than ever the first account. The attempt to disguise the "poor old mother" of Miss DAVIS, the shrewdness of the cavalryman, who thought the old lady had on rather heavy boots and whiskers, are new and effective points in the scene. The fugitives assert they were surprised; that if they had not been they would not have been taken without resistance. This is a privilege of which no one will wish to deprive JEFF. If the account is correct, the Proclamation of President JOHNSON, offering a reward for JEFF, as privy to the assassination, touched his sensibilities, and he wisely effected, whether from a sense of injured innocence or of guilt, the account does not say; but the narrator adds that he did not seem to have the slightest idea of his situation or the demands of public sentiment, concerning what disposition shall be made of him.

Gov. Magrath of South Carolina.

Governor MAGRATH continues to stand out against the Government, and, with WADE HAMPTON, is raising men in South Carolina to carry on the war. Of all the rebel Governors he has been the most rebellious. He belongs to the list of original sinners. He was on the United States Supreme Bench; in South Carolina, when LINCOLN was elected. Abandoning his position, he plunged into the cause of precipitate dissolution, and became the leader in that State. Former supporters of Secession Ordinance shot ahead of them and favored the most extreme measures against the Government His present course is consistent with his past conduct, and he clearly deserves to feel the heavy hand of the Government.

Alexander H Stephens.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is among the list of captured rebel leaders. The circumstances attending his going into the Rebellion, render him, in some respects, about as guilty as offender as DAVIS. He knew the enormity of his crime, protested there was no occasion for rebelling, but turned rebel nevertheless, and took the second office. Although he has not supported DAVIS warmly, he has never shown a disposition to see the Union restored. In some respects he is a man of greater ability than DAVIS, whom he regards as a despot; and it is unlikely that, secretly at least, his feelings are assuaged somewhat by his overthrow

Life and Death in Rebel Prisons.

This is the title of a deeply interesting narrative of life and death in the South, by ROBERT H KELLOG It is a perfectly block picture of torture in every form; of suffering worse than death; of cruelty that makes the blood curdle; of agony that whets the edge of justice against the leading rebels in our hands. The book has several wood illustrations, and every subscriber to the work is presented with an admirable engraving of President LINCOLN, engraved by thirteen inches. Mr. R J FINDLEY, at the St. Charles, is the agent for Western Pennsylvania.

EASTERN MEAT MARKETS.—The withdrawal of the Government from the market, and the diminution of freight, have caused beef to fall in price in Eastern markets. It is well understood that the sudden stopping of the war has left a large supply of beef cattle in the West for which there is no immediate demand,—the consequence must be a further decline in prices.

OPPOSED TO HANGING DAVIS.—The Albany *Argus*, Cincinnati *Inquirer* and Louisville *Journal* are the only papers of influence, so far we know, that protest unqualifiedly against hanging JEFF DAVIS as a traitor.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—Mr. J. BURRIDGE, of New Orleans, one of the oldest and most reliable cotton factors in that port, has recently given, through the *New Orleans Price Current*, the following estimate of the probable quantity of cotton now in the Southern States. He comes to the conclusion that we have in the country of merchantable cotton, including probable crop of 1865 available both for export and home consumption 1,900,000 bales.

The following are the State officers to be chosen at the general election in Ohio next October: Governor, Lieutenant Governor Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Judge of the Supreme Court, three Judges of the District Court, one Judge of the Court of Insolvency, two Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, all of whom, with the exception of the Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, hold office having by the action of the General Assembly, been rendered elective by the people, Commissioner of Common Schools, and Member of the Board of Public Works.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Connected with the foul plot by which our noble President fell, was one circumstance which does not seem to receive the consideration to which it is entitled It has been stated that the first intention was to seize and abduct him alive. Manacles were found among BOOTH'S effects, which are supposed to have been provided for the accomplishment of this purpose.

This seems to us an important circumstance sufficient of itself to implicate the rebel leaders at Richmond in the plot. What could individuals, such as BOOTH and his personal accomplices, do with their prize when they seized him? Whither would they be as likely to carry him as to Richmond? And it is not at all probable that they would expose themselves to all the risks of capture in undertaking such an enterprise, unless upon some stipulation already entered into with parties in Richmond, who had power both to fulfill their engagements and to make something out of the transaction, in favor of the rebellion. It is easy to see how the possession of the President's person might be expected to advance the interests of the rebellion, both by ensuring the recognition of the Confederacy abroad, and by securing easier terms of settlement with the United States government. If the rebel leaders had got Mr. LINCOLN alive into their possession, nothing short of a prodigious ransom in the form of an easy peace and an early acknowledgement of their independence would have satisfied them.

It is clear that his capture would have been much more to their advantage than his assassination. But in such stipulations, so far as historical precedent gives us the means of judging, the alternative is, usually, capture or death. This, indeed, has been the style adopted by Southern malignity, in offering rewards for Union men, who were particularly obnoxious to them. The rendition of their bodies, "alive or dead," would secure the reward. But the choice of the alternative must necessarily be left with the agents employed to consummate the work. In this case, though we know not how assiduously these mercenary wretches may have watched and waited for an opportunity to use their manacles on their destined objects, the dread alternative of death was chosen.

And we can easily see abundant reason why they should have so chosen, if the matter was left to their discretion. Their chances of success and escape were a thousand fold greater than they would have been in an effort to carry off Mr. LINCOLN and the Secretaries alive the hired cut-throats know this, and they chose the method of meeting their fiendish engagements that was safest for themselves. Having done it, they dreamed their business accomplished, and they immediately set their faces toward the South, to render up their account to their employers, wherever they could find them. The affairs about Richmond had greatly changed their aspect, just as the plot was proposed or accomplishment. Fois, too may have terminated all suspense, if there had been any, between the kidnapping and murder of the President.

The former was now altogether out of the question. There was no rebel President nor Congress in Richmond, now, to receive the body of the President alive into its custody. The "parties of the first part" in the contract, had enough to do to abduct themselves from the Rebel capital, without being numbered with the President of the United States. Death, then, must be regarded as the only shadow; a poor phrase, but strutts and fre s his hour upon the stage, And then is heard no more. It is a tale Told by the idiot, full of sound and fury Signifying nothing.

A butter car has been introduced, so that butter and eggs are now transported without ranshipment and in good order, from Chicago o Philadelphia or New York, via the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne, &c., &c., route, in five and six days.

It is stated in the Sunderland (Scotland) *Herald* that the toad, lately found by some quarrymen at Hartlepool, and announced to be 6.00 years old, is not a myth. The Rev. Robert Taylor, of St. Hilda's Parsonage states that the toad is still alive and that it has increased in size. It was found in the center of a block of magnesian limestone twenty-five feet below the surface of the earth, and that it displays many respects from all ordinary toads.

The income from the Girard estate is now about $200 000 a year, and is increasing. During the past year, 178 pupils were admitted. On the first of January, 1864, there were 445 pupils, and 5 3 on the first of January, 1865, when 37 vacancies existed. In Feb uary, 1865, there were 142 applicants for admission, and the pupils succeeding largely. During the past few years every applicant was admitted. The ravages of war, blood nursed and watered with widow's tears, will explain this. Various additions to the building, and improvements in the regulations of the college, have been suggested, which will doubtless soon be enacted. Under President Smith and the able board of Professors the college boasts teachers, well worthy an institution of so much usefulness.

Speaking of the late rains, a cotemporary says: No directions of any agricultural society could have brought the moisture in a more acceptable manner. It has not been s delayed that vegetation dried up from its absence. It has not been so copious that vegetation growth was stopped by its superabundance. The prayer of the Scotch divin has been answered: "We pray thee, good Lord, for rain. Do not let it come in one great storm for that will blow our work and flood the brooks, but let it come in drizzle-drozz e, drizzle drizzle, till it wets the petticoat of an old woman in the room."

The migration from the northern to the southern States will be quite large. It has already set in, as will be observed by the subjoined paragraph from the New York *Journal of Commerce* in reference to the passengers going south, by the fleet of vessels leaving that port for the cities of the southern seaboard:

"Passengers are going along with the freight, decamping parties and adventurers of every calling are preparing to try their fortunes not only in the chief cities of rebeldom, but in the interior as far as industry can penetrate with any prospect of success. The celebrated Ellis Island farm on the James river, valued before the war at the handsome sum of $250 000 in gold dollars, is now estimated to be worth not much more than a thousand. The depreciation, it will be remembered, is attributed to the destruction of slave labor, which, in the cultivation of Southern staples, imparted its chief value to Southern land.

A petition of the colored men of North Carolina to President Johnson, asking that they be granted the privilege of voting, is being extensively circulated in that State. Should they not go to the Legislature, or to the United States? Has Congress or the President control in the qu stion?

The lottery agents are just now very busy in sending out their nefarious circulars to persons whose names they have obtained from rebel registers and other sources. Probably there are a few fools left who will be taken in by the "tremendous pr zes" off red.

A large number of wagons have been lately sold from Manchester, West Va., to Kansas.

Many petitions have been sent to the commander of the post at Lexington, Ky. from men who have been known as bushwhackers for permission to surrender, deliver up their arms and then leave the State never to return. Gen. Hodge is willing to grant the said sanctioned the terms, and the consummation are rapidly disappearing for parts unknown.

Powell's picture of "Perry at Lake Erie" is not only accepted by the Legislature of Ohio, but that body in recognition of its merit, ordered to be paid fifteen thousand dollars to the price originally agreed upon.

They are excited in Silvania, Bradford county, on the subject of oil!

The market houses in Harrisburg are very dirty, and the people are complaining about the

Orders have been received in Springfield, Mass., for three cotton presses, to be sent South.

Buffalo is pleased—the occasion being the first locomotive just completed there.

Personal.

The prominent Republican candidates for Governor of Ohio, to succeed Governor Brough, are Major General Cox and Major General Steedman. George H Pendleton is one of the Democratic candidates named for the honor of a defeat.

The statement going the rounds of the press, that President Lincoln told somebody that he was of Jewish descent, has for its origin simply this: Mr. Lincoln, talking with a Rabbi, jocularly remarked that he (Lincoln) was probably of Hebrew stock, as his father had three sons who were named Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. This is all the foundation there is for the story.

James C. Johnson, one of the wealthiest men in the South, died on the 12th instant, at his home, near Edenton, in North Carolina. He disinherited all his relatives because they left him and identified themselves with the rebel cause. His property, amounting to many millions of dollars, he left to a few personal friends. His immense possessions on the Roanoke river comprise the richest lands in the county. At the outbreak of the rebellion he told his slaves, numbering nearly a thousand, that he was a Union man at heart, and that they could remain with him or go where they pleased. He was a personal friend of Henry Clay, whom he visited at Ashland, which amounted to over thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Johnson is said to have cancelled, without afr. Clay's knowledge, all the notes of the latter gentleman who is a benefactor was. He was about eighty years of age when he died, and was a devoted Union man up to the hour of his death.

The writer of "a trip down the Mississippi" says: Passing Davis's Bend below Vicksburg, I have only to add the kindness to give me the following items: "This Bend contains about 8 400 acres of first class land, now mostly under water, and is occupied by freed slaves numbering about three thousand men, women and children, among which there are many negroes who formerly belonged to Jefferson Davis. Mr. Davis's house is now occupied under the auspices of six companies of the 63 colored infantry (an unnecessary expense to the people,) with headquarters in Jefferson Davis's mansion. There are four plantations on the Bend, viz: Jeff. Davis', Joseph Davis' (his brother,) Gen. Quitman's and Wood's, contrasting a capacity of 4,000 hands and 2,000 bales of cotton.

The trial of ex-Navy Agent Henderson of New York, will commence in the United States Circuit Court next Tuesday. He will be defended by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, whose first step will be a motion to quash the indictment.

Mr. Charles Adams, the New England tenor, is favored with some love pats by London critics, who deny that he is a Yankee, and claim that Leeds, England, gave him birth.

Among the passenger in the Scotia, last Wednesday from New York for Liverpool, were A. Carnegie and H. Brookfield of this city.

August Belmont, Capt Chas. H. Marshall, and a large number of others, well known New Yorkers, sailed in the Liverpool steamer last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have realized $70,000 during a season of seven months. Nearly as good as petroleum.

The Prince of Wales is elected President of the British Accimmstiation Society, in the room of the late Lord Derby.

Mr. Ben Perham, who is employed by the Government to [illegible] "Special record" of [illegible] progress in w sstion [illegible] phonographic [illegible]

James S. Gardner, a lively youth of 76 winters, and Phebe A. Rose, a fine old lady of 13 summers, were married at North Kingstown, R. I., on Thursday. A rather aged gardener to pluck so young a rose.

General Intelligence.

Among the latest acts of decisions from the Internal Revenue Department, is one that photographs should be stamped.

Mr. Lincoln's Favorite Quotation.—The following from "Macbeth," act v, scene v, was frequently quoted by Mr. Lincoln:

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
Till the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yes erdays have lighted fool's
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and fre s his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. It is a tale
Told by the idiot, full of sound and fury
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The income from the Girard estate is now about $200 000 a year, and is increasing. During the past year, 178 pupils were admitted. On the first of January, 1864, there were 445 pupils, and 5 3 on the first of January, 1865, when 37 vacancies existed. In Feb uary, 1865, there were 142 applicants for admission, and the pupils succeeding largely. During the past few years every applicant was admitted. The ravages of war, blood nursed and watered with widow's tears, will explain this. Various additions to the building, and improvements in the regulations of the college, have been suggested, which will doubtless soon be enacted. Under President Smith and the able board of Professors the college boasts teachers, well worthy an institution of so much usefulness.

Speaking of the late rains, a cotemporary says: No directions of any agricultural society could have brought the moisture in a more acceptable manner. It has not been s delayed that vegetation dried up from its absence. It has not been so copious that vegetation growth was stopped by its superabundance. The prayer of the Scotch divin has been answered: "We pray thee, good Lord, for rain. Do not let it come in one great storm for that will blow our work and flood the brooks, but let it come in drizzle-drozz e, drizzle drizzle, till it wets the petticoat of an old woman in the room."

The migration from the northern to the southern States will be quite large. It has already set in, as will be observed by the subjoined paragraph from the New York *Journal of Commerce* in reference to the passengers going south, by the fleet of vessels leaving that port for the cities of the southern seaboard:

"Passengers are going along with the freight, decamping parties and adventurers of every calling are preparing to try their fortunes not only in the chief cities of rebeldom, but in the interior as far as industry can penetrate with any prospect of success. The celebrated Ellis Island farm on the James river, valued before the war at the handsome sum of $250 000 in gold dollars, is now estimated to be worth not much more than a thousand. The depreciation, it will be remembered, is attributed to the destruction of slave labor, which, in the cultivation of Southern staples, imparted its chief value to Southern land.

A petition of the colored men of North Carolina to President Johnson, asking that they be granted the privilege of voting, is being extensively circulated in that State. Should they not go to the Legislature, or to the United States? Has Congress or the President control in the qu stion?

The lottery agents are just now very busy in sending out their nefarious circulars to persons whose names they have obtained from rebel registers and other sources. Probably there are a few fools left who will be taken in by the "tremendous pr zes" off red.

A large number of wagons have been lately sold from Manchester, West Va., to Kansas.

Many petitions have been sent to the commander of the post at Lexington, Ky. from men who have been known as bushwhackers for permission to surrender, deliver up their arms and then leave the State never to return. Gen. Hodge is willing to grant the said sanctioned the terms, and the consummation are rapidly disappearing for parts unknown.

Powell's picture of "Perry at Lake Erie" is not only accepted by the Legislature of Ohio, but that body in recognition of its merit, ordered to be paid fifteen thousand dollars to the price originally agreed upon.

They are excited in Silvania, Bradford county, on the subject of oil!

The market houses in Harrisburg are very dirty, and the people are complaining about the

Orders have been received in Springfield, Mass., for three cotton presses, to be sent South.

Buffalo is pleased—the occasion being the first locomotive just completed there.

Negro Suffrage in the South.

In the Tennessee Legislature, a memorial from the colored citizens of that State has been received and five hundred copies ordered printed. The vote stood 41 to 10. The memorial asked for suffrage for the colored men of Tennessee and expressed gratitude for the constitutional amendment. The vote was significant. The Chattanooga *Gazette*, we presume editor in chief of the Tennessee Legislature, strongly favors extending suffrage to the negro equal with white men. It says:

"We cannot long resist the demand in view of the extinction of slavery and the services of the Southern blacks during this war. Will in every opportunity, and in every way they have been our faithful allies. We have two hundred and fifty thousand of them in the service of the army and navy, and hereditable of emancipation, involving four millions of their race, has turned the scale in our favor, and we must yield to the sagacity of President Lincoln's emancipation edicts. I is folly to struggle against established facts. We prefer to the dictates of experience and common sense. Hence we would say again to President Johnson, that he has nothing to fear in laboring to give to the negro the right of suffrage; the reconstruction of the rebellious States. Political negro exclusions, looking to the safety of negro slavery, are no longer necessary, slavery being dead. Above all, we want to see not only the slavery question, as a political hobby, permanently seized, so that Northern and South rn negro agitators may be silenced, in being deprived of the last parcel of their stock in trade—but negro suffrage in the reconquered States.

Crop Items.

From all parts of Indiana we have the most flattering prospects for a large and remunerative crop the coming autumn, notwithstanding the late cold, wet weather which has materially retarded the spring work. The frosts of last month have somewhat damaged the grape crop, though not seriously. Winter wheat looks healthy; the hay crop will be abundant, and fruit of every description looks pros erous. The country looks beautiful in its present garb of green.

The grape crop in West Virginia and other regions has been much injured.

THE "HUB" AND ITS MAGAZINE.—A writer in the New York *Commercial*, on Magazines new and old, hits off Boston and the *Atlantic* thus: The "Autocrat" did much first, and Mrs Stowe has done more. Its poetry, bearing the contributions of whittier, Longfellow and Mrs. Howe, have come up to the regular standard of magazine badness. But its crying fault is the Bostonization which has characterized it throughout. Every article bows first to the sun which comes up in front of the State House, and the little man in the "Professor's" seat, and says: "Man, girl Bostonian who is "which tells the whole story." The *Atlantic* dislikes the smell of Smithfield, but it is itself the atrocious. It has a "staff of writers," who take it "their organ of communication with the public." But the truth is, no magazine has any business to have a "staff" of writers. Every man and class of writers a right to make his medium of communication at all. But the *Atlantic* has "run" two or three writers, including any women, to the very exhaustion point, and so continues erring. It is misfortune to be too near a university, and to have too much mutual admiration circle-ed around it.

ANGLO QUESTION REVIVED.—Professor MAX Muller, in his "Lectures on the Science of Language," takes up the question, which has so long been an open question, where the Ophir of Scripture was situated. He confirms what has long been the prevailing opinion—that it was India; but he does this by an argument somewhat new and unique. He says: "Argent deal has been written to find out where this Ophir was; but there can be no doubt that it was in India. The names for apes, peacocks, ivory, and almug-trees, (brought by Solomon's fleet from Ophir,) are foreign words in Hebrew, as much as gutta percha or tobacco are in English. Now, if we wished to know from what part of the world gutta percha was first imported into England, we might safely conclude that it came from that country where the name gutta percha is formed part of the spoken language. So, therefore, we can find a language in which the names for peacocks, apes, ivory, and almug-tree, which are foreign to the Hebrew, are indigenous, we may be certain that the country in which that language was spoken must have been the Ophir of the Bible. That language is no other but Sanscrit."

WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA.—Rebuking an assertion that California is in a decline, the San Francisco *Bulletin* puts in a prompt denial. True, some of the interior towns and mining counties have decayed, and many have been stripped of their people by gold discoveries in other localities, but there is progress in other directions which has been the mustering of the transition period, the assessed valuation has increased from $157,000 000, in round numbers, to $177,000 000 showing an average of $10,000,000 per annum, in spite of Wasnoe and draught.

UNIONISM IN NORTH CAROLINA

Important meeting in Raleigh—Speech of W. W. Holden—Jeff Davis Gibbeted—Confidence in President Johnson—The North to save the South—The Negro Question.

A meeting was held in Raleigh, N. C., on the 15th instant, to give expression to popular sentiment relative to restoring the State to the Union. Resolutions were adopted in favor of immediate restoration and speeches were made by several gentlemen. The following, by W. W. Holden, the late Union candidate for Governor will be read with interest:

Fellow citizens of the county of Wake—fellow citizens of North Carolina, and fellow citizens of the United States of America—Let us rejoice at what we behold this day. Once more we see the folds of the old flag, and it waves above us from on the Capitol; we hear the national shout; we meet and greet each other; we feel in our limbs that liberty, independence and peace are with us again, never more to depart. "Glory to God on the highest and peace and good will to men." That heavenly peace is all around us to-day, and be it remembered that to the great conservative party of the Southern States, and to the millions of patriots of the North we owe this peace. Let the old North State rejoice; to-day she is in the great American Union to-day and in a condition again to become a full member of the charmed circle. But the cup of happiness is not unmingled with sorrow and gloom. Not only here has the ploughshare of war left its furrows of desolation, but the habitations of woe are to be found in almost every house throughout the country. Who is responsible for this war, ruin and devastation—this unhappy state of affairs? Who is responsible for the secession and bloody scenes which have followed? Bad men ambitious men, bad hearted men, who formented the work of discord, and who, in the pursuit of their ambition, first severed the old national whig party, then the national democratic party. These are the men whom we have the right to hold responsible. Five years ago the people were contented, prosperous and happy. The national name and flag were everywhere respected and our governments was the most esteemed on earth. I happened to have the honor of a seat in the secession convention. I was not there one day before I saw it was the fixed intention of the secessionists to break up the government. Two days after myself that I was among their corpses, by violence, by fraud, by bringing the Southern heart," they, also, consented. The resolutions that adopted give but a birdseye view of the atrocities committed on the people of the United States. The abolition party passed its most ultra consolidation resolutions. The habeas corpus was suppressed. At that day our people were engaged in no slavery, though divided about its introduction into the Territories. But the contingence the framers promised, was involved in the war. The result, on the contrary, has been that the institution has been entirely swept extinguished. It has gone beyond redemption or resurrection. I acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision. I would not, if I could, revive it. They promised us also that the Constitution would be a common one; that no partisan legislation would be tolerated. But from the outset in all the States, and especially in North Carolina, no man was deemed fit for public position, unless he belonged to the ir quasi secession school. All who had been marked as Union men were proscribed. Even those who have suspected our fidelity. They denied us the right to participate in the common government. They had Confederate officers, bayonets and bloodhounds to put down Union men and put them in the front ranks of battle while they themselves skulked into civil offices to escape the conflict they had brought on. They did their best all on to preside over the Confederacy? Jefferson Davis. And who, in the name of God, was Jefferson Davis? Why, but a few months ago, when he made a speech against paying the honest debt of his State, that secession was a failure, and he a traitor and pirate. He has been a professional politician all his life. He has been a professional politician all his life. He has been a professional politician all his life

The Daily Commercial

The Hour of Northern Victory.

BY FANNY KEMBLE.

Roll not a drum, sound not a clarion note
Of haughty triumph to the silent sky;
Hushed be the shout of joy in every throat,
And veiled the flash of pride in every eye.

No! with *Te Deums* loud and high Hosannas,
Greet we the awful victory we have won,
But with our arms reversed and lowered banners,
Weeping—our work is done!

Thy work is done, God, terrible and just,
Who lay'dst upon our hearts and hands this task,
And kneeling, with our foreheads in the dust,
We venture Peace to ask.

Bleeding and writhing underneath our sword,
Pierced are our brethren lie, Thy fallen foe.
Struck down by Thee, through us, avenging Lord—
By Thy dread hand laid low.

For our own guilt have we been doomed to smite
These our own kindred Thy great laws defying,
These, our own flesh and blood, who now unite
In one thing only with us—bravely dying.

Dying how bravely, yet how bitterly!
Not for the better side, but for the worse,
Blindly and madly striving against Thee
For the bad cause where Thou hast set Thy curse.

At whose defeat we may not raise our voice,
Save in the deep thanksgiving of our prayers,
"Lord! we have fought the fight!" But to rejoice
Is ours no more than theirs.

Call back Thy dreadful ministers of wrath
Who have led on our hosts to this great day;
Let our feet halt now in the avenger's path,
And bid our weapons stay.

Upon our land, Freedom's inheritance,
Turn thou once more the splendor of Thy face,
Where nations serving thee to light advance,
Give us again our place.

Not our bewildering past prosperity,
Not all thy former ill requited grace,
But this one boon—Oh! grant us still to be
The home of Hope to the whole human race.

—The London *Spectator*.—April 25, 1865.

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

TAKEN TO CHAMBERSBURG.—Lieut. Harvey, of the 21st regiment, arrived in this city at noon yesterday, from Chambersburg, for the purpose of removing John Taylor (who was arrested on Friday last, by officer Heron, on a charge of horse stealing) to that city. The Lieutenant states that during the past winter a large number of horses and mules strayed from the corrals in Chambersburg and Frederick into Maryland, and were taken up by the farmers. Taylor, seeing a good chance for a speculation, assumed the character of a Government detective, visited the farmers, and relieved them of the care of the stray animals, but unfortunately for himself and acted to transfer them to the proper authorities. His dishonest operations were detected, when he endeavored to escape, but through the vigilance of officer Heron he was apprehended and will be brought to justice. Taylor is a resident of Harrisburg and the son of the proprietor of the States Union Hotel of that city. He is represented to be a "hard case," and a number of other charges have been preferred against him—among others, defrauding a mustering officer of bounty money. He is detained in jail for Chambersburg with his prisoner yesterday afternoon.

ANOTHER CASE OF DROWNING.—Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, a man named George Hardy, a pedler, residing at No. 205 Pennsylvania avenue, was drowned in the Monongahela river, at the Brownsville wharfboat. The deceased had intended to take passage on the 7:35 train on the Connellsville Railroad, for some point on the river, but when he arrived at the depot the train had left. He then started for the Brownsville packet, and found that it was just shoving out. He, however, got on the wharf boat, and attempted to spring on the receiving steamer, but as the distance had increased while jumping, he lost his footing, and to save himself from a fall under near the wheelhouse, he was unable to retain a hold, and was swung off, falling opposite the wheelhouse. The commotion of the water had the effect, it is supposed, of flinging him underneath the wharf-boat, as he disappeared suddenly from view. Two boxes belonging to the drowned man were left on the wharf boat, which were reclaimed by his wife.

The body was found yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, when the Coroner held an Inquest. The jury after hearing the evidence of a number of witnesses, returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—At a recent meeting of this organization, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. A K Bell.

Vice Presidents—Rev. W Lynch, Rev. T X Orr, Rev. V Lucas, Hon. Thomas M Howe, F R Brunot, Wm M Shinn, Alexander Cameron and J D Bailey.

Corresponding Secretaries—Rev. J B Clark, Rev. E E Swift, Rev. J A Swaney, Rev. John Williams, Rev. John McMillan, Rev. Joseph King, Rev. D C Pugh, Rev. V Lucas, Rev. A K Bell, Rev. T X Orr and D Euwer.

Recording Secretaries—George Charles, T M Cook, Wm Forsyth and B A Simple.

Treasurer—Isaac Charles.

Executive Committee—Rev. Chas. A Dickey, Wm G Warree, T Bown, George D McGrew and T M Langley.

A regular meeting of the Association will be held this evening in the Sandusky street Baptist Church.

THE "EMERGENCY POLICE."—This respectable looking body of our constabulary force appeared on the streets yesterday with their new belts and maces, which detracted somewhat from their appearance as military officers, but rendered them recognizable as policemen. Considerable feeling was evinced by many of them at the change, and several declined to put on the belt, choosing rather to resign. Their resignations were promptly accepted, which had a good effect on their comrades, who donned the belt and mace with commendable sincerity.

CORRECTION.—We were in error yesterday in stating that H. Gerwig & Co. were the parties who forwarded a rope to President Johnson, with a significant hint as to the use for which it was intended. Mr. John Flocker, whose rope works are located on Butcher's Run, about two miles from Allegheny City, made the rope and sent it to the President. Mr. Flocker is one of our most patriotic citizens, and should have all the credit attached to the present.

FINED AND DISCHARGED.—Julius Hoffman, who was arrested in Allegheny on Sunday, for immoderate driving, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, when the case was settled by Hoffman paying a fine of twenty dollars and costs, and settling with Mr. Jackson for the injury sustained by the horse.

FLOUR CONTRACT.—Among the recent contracts awarded in Washington city for flour supplies, was one to R. F. Kennedy & Bro., of Pittsburgh, for three thousand barrels at $8 65

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1865, the Wheeling & Ohio Railroad Company will, under the authority of its charter from the Legislature of Virginia, and under the act of Congress declaring the railway bridge at Steubenville a lawful structure, commence the elevation of the channel span of said bridge, and for this purpose it will be necessary temporarily to obstruct the three hundred feet designated as a channel way.

After which period, vessels navigating the Ohio river will be required to regulate the use of their said vessels and boats and of any pipes or chimney belonging thereto so as not to interfere with the elevation, construction and use of said bridge.

All persons are also notified that the channel way on the channel span is required at an elevation of 68 feet above low water and there is a water-way of 100 feet between piers.

All persons are notified further that this bridge is erected without any and all the regulations of the act of Congress of 1852, as have been complied with by the company.

The erection of the channel span will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and due notice will be given as to the time when the obstructions will be removed.

THE HOLLIDAY'S COVE RAILROAD CO.
By THOS. L. JEWETT, President.
May 8, 1865. myl4-2w

CAUTION TO
Proprietors of Rolling Mills.

Whereas it has been ascertained that Rolling Mills, constructed in accordance with Letters Patent granted to J. Foltz, October 4th, 1864, and Letters Patent granted to J. and G. Fritz, September 27th, 1859, are issued in several establishments without permission from the owner of said patents, such infringers are hereby notified that prosecutions will be taken against them unless they communicate with the undersigned at an early date with the view of making an equitable settlement for past infringements.

Licenses to use the inventions patented as aforesaid will be granted on liberal terms by the undersigned the owner of said patents.

JOHN M. KENNEDY.
(Sole assignee of J. & J. G. Foltz.)
132 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
ap25-3mwy 1, 12, 16, 19 & 23

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SPECIAL NOTICES

☞FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each box contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immediately superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color and has ethat soft and lustrous cheerfulness of hair which adds to the comeliness of the person.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. Factory, No. 1 Barclay street, New York.

A. J. MATHEWS, Manufacturer.
THOMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents. my19

☞THE FRIENDS OF CAPT. JAC. F. SLAGLE announce that he will be a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the nomination of the Convention of June 6th 1865. my17-td

☞LIEUT. SAMUEL HARPER, of the 139th regiment, from Lower St. Clair township, will be a candidate for nomination to the State Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. my17-3t

☞FOR MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—CHARLES BILLINGS, of PHILLIPS, Pittsburgh. Subject to nomination of Union County Convention my 2-tc

☞FOR TREASURER, Col. J. B. KIDDOO Pittsburgh, subject to decision of Union County Convention. my17-tc

☞FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Col. JOHN A. DANKS will be a candidate for nomination for Representative to the State Legislature, before the Union County convention, of June 6th. my16-tc CHARTIER TOWNSHIP

☞DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap8-tc

☞DAVID AIKEN, JR., WILL BE A candidate for renomination to the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention which meets June 6, 1865. my15 dawtjes

☞DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th 1865. my2 tjes4w

☞DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for re-nomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, 1865. ap26-dawtc

NOTICE TO ALL DELINQUENT CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED UNDER ANY LAW OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice is hereby given to all companies incorporated by or under any law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and organized at any time prior to the first Monday of November, 1864, that have failed to make report to the Auditor General under the act approved April 1, 1858 and the act approved April 30, 1861, that they are required to report to the auditor general forthwith as by law provided.

In case a dividend has been declared the Treasurer will report under oath the amount of capital and the dividend, amount, and rate per cent. of each dividend during the year ending the 1st Monday of November, and a like report every year or years in which the company may have had an existence; and in case no dividend has been declared during the year or years ending as aforesaid, then an assessment of the cash value of the stock, as it existed between the first and fifteenth days of November, must be made by the President or Treasurer, and a majority of the Directors, under oath. When an appraisement is made the returns should state what basis the company was organized.

In addition to the above report under the act of April 21, 1858, companies not paying a tax on tonnage are required to make a separate report, under oath of the Treasurer of the amount of net earnings or income received during the period from April 30 to November 1, 1864, the balance of the second section of the act approved April 30, 1864.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY OTHER STATES AND FOREIGN NATIONS in the Commonwealth are notified that they are made subject to the tax on all earnings or incomes under the second section of the act of April 30, 1864, and are required to report to the Auditor General the amount on such net earnings or income received between the 30th of April and the 1st of November, 1864.

All delinquent companies incorporated by or under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania will be allowed a reasonable time in which to make the several returns required by law, and above enumerated; but continued neglect or refusal will in each case to *forfeiture of charter* under the second proviso of the second section of the act of April 30, 1864 which is in the following words:

"Provided further, That any corporation which has failed to make returns to the Commonwealth as required by the act of April 29, A. D. 1858, entitled "An act for the better securing to the Commonwealth the payment of taxes due by the incorporated companies may be required to make within sixty days after the passage of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and all delinquent companies making or refusing to make full returns as required by this act as required by the general laws of this Commonwealth in relation thereto shall have all their rights and privileges declared forfeited by proclamation from the Governor,

ISAAC SLENKER,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1865.—myl5-10d

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No. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS. Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Hamburg's Hive Syrup and Pain, Sozodont, Keller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calisaya Licorice, Extract Logwood. [ap6 1y. def.

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THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING the amusing American comedy, in three acts, by Chas. Gaylor, Esq., entitled

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,

Pamela Apriley.....Miss Julia Daly

Monday May 8th M. and Mrs. CHAS. KEAN will appear, assisted by Miss Chapman, Mr. Cathcart and Mr. Everett.

Seats can now be secured.

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And Every Afternoon this Week,

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Completely illustrating Milton's Great Poem and carrying out his idea of

Heaven, Hell, Chaos and Paradise.

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AT

MASONIC HALL,

MONDAY, MAY 22d, 1865,

of the

FROHSINN SOCIETY,

With the kind assistance of the

GREAT WESTERN ORCHESTRA

AND

The Best Amateurs of the City.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR—to be had at the Music Stores and seats may be reserved, without extra charge, at KLEBER & BRO.'S. my16-1w

MONS. DE LONG'S
GRAND JUVENILE

TERPSICHOREAN EXHIBITION,

Will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24th, at

MASONIC HALL.

The dancing will consist of two parts—first, the ball room; second, single and double fancy dancing, beautiful Dances, Pas de Deux, Pas de Trois, &c. Mons. DE LONG will appear in two character dances. Tickets to be had at the music stores and at the door on evening of concert. Music to commence at 8 o'clock, doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. my18-8d

GARDNER, HEMMINGS & CO.'S

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS,

Will exhibit in Pittsburgh on

RED LION LOT,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

May 25th, 26th and 27th.

[Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

Newly organized for the season of 1865—It is once more in the ring with an entire new company of the high st order and superior in tone and quality to the usual average of traveling Circuses.

Remember, and call and look for the Grand Twenty Horse Go der Chariot, which will head the procession. For loss of time, Mr. Gardner will not have it drawn by a team of Elfa Poales (the smallest in the world). All the horses, ponies and mules are gentle, &c., will do splendid things in the procession.

Don't forget day and date.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Performance commence half an hour later.

For further particulars see small bills and large posters.

At McKeesport, May 24th.

my18-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Current by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. my9-1y

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. ST STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness & Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors. It strengthens the whole nervous system. It creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street,
Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. my6-1y

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. jy28-1y

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STREET

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

INDELIBLE STAMPING INK

FOR

Banks, Railroads, Merchants, and Manufacturers,

For sale by W. S. HAVEN,
Stationer and Printer, cor. Wood and Third sts. mh25

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

COR. WOOD STREET AND VIRGIN ALLEY

PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets sep7

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.

15 hhds. prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.
141 and 143 Water street.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
ap28 92 North Front street, Philadelphia.

STAR WELLS OIL COMPANY.

The Directors of the STAR WELLS OIL CO. have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (2½) payable at the Company's office, Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, on and after May 23rd, 1865, on all stock paid in in full.

By order of Board of Directors.

myS-2w H. AHL, Secretary.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 75 John street, New York.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS.—Ladies and Gentlemen are making from $5 to $20 per day canvassing for "Life and Death in Rebel Prisons." Inquire, between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m., at the St. Nicholas Hotel, of R. J. FINLEY. [212.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK. Has had several years experience. Address Box 88, Arcadia, Pa. my22-2t

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man, in a wholesale or retail house as salesman; would have no objection to travel. Has had some experience and can furnish good recommendations. Address P. S. WARD, Pittsburgh, Pa. my22-2t

WANTED—1 WOOD PLANER, 1 CAR WHEEL PRESS, and proposals for OAK TIMBER for Cars. Address McVAY, WALKER & CO., my19 Braddock's Field Allegheny Co., Pa.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING CLERK or BOOK-KEEPER, by a young man lately in Government service and honorably discharged. Address BEN. HOUSE, Care of John Way, Jr., Sewickleyville, Pa. my19 3tdw

WANTED—A SITUATION—BY A YOUNG man who has received an honorable discharge from Government, who writes a fair hand, and speaks English and German. Address "Commercial office, my19-3t

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell WILSON'S new SEWING MACHINE on a monthly salary, or commission. For terms and particulars address ATHROP & CO., General Agents. 142 South sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. my17-2w

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP—By a young man who can speak German, and who is a graduate of one of the business Colleges; a situation as Bookkeeper or shipping Clerk. Address ap25 J. B. STEIN, Pittsburgh P. O.

DRY GOODS

WILL BE OPEN

ON

MONDAY,

THE STORE OF

J. M. BURCHFIELD,

No. 72, N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Sts.

Having been closed the last few days, taking stock, will

OPEN ON MONDAY,

WITH A

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT LOW PRICES.

my19

SUMMER UNDERWEAR,

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have just opened a full line of

Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers,

FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Also, a full stock

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS, AT

77 and 79 Market street.

LACE GOODS,

Just opened—

REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL LACE BARBES.

These goods we offer at real bargains.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
my5

BARGAINS

IN DRY GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

2 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½ cts. per yard.

5 BALES FINE BROWN MUSLINS, at 15 cents per yard.

7 YARD WIDE BLEACH MUSLINS, at 20 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, at 12½ cents.

EXTRA BLACK SILKS, at $1 50.

SILK SACQUES, at $12 00 to $75 00.

SUMMER SHAWLS, at $2 50.

BEST KID GLOVES, at $1 75. my9

ATTORNEYS

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

FRANKLIN, PA.

(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., Pittsburgh.)

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie. my6

O. M. M'MASTER.....J. M. GAZZAM.....J. B. BUTTERFIELD.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

For the collection of Claims against the Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA

Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted my9

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S

FEMALE REGULATING

PILLS

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities. Painful Menstruation, removing all obstructions whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pains in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S Pills was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she be regular, and when an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with immediate and persistent success. Don't be deceived. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the best and most reliable female medicine in the world, which is comprised in these Pills.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them, as the greatest blessing throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box or Six Boxes for $5, containing from 36 to 40 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
41 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, corner Market street and the Diamond, near Smith. my23

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 5th, 1865, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively on the following days, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m. to wit:

First Ward, Pittsburgh; First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Sharpsburg and Elizabeth Boroughs; Elizabeth Township, south Pawpaw, Snowden Twp., Marshall, Ross and Fawn Townships,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22d.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth and Duquesne Boroughs; Crescent, Upper St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, McCandless, Plum and Harrison Township.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Tarentum Boroughs; Moon, Scott, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson, Patton, Sewickley, Pine and Reserve Townships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Third Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Sewickley and Aschentic Boroughs; Findley, Union, Versailles, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Birmingham; First Ward, Lawrenceville, and 2d Precinct Boroughs; North Fayette, Chartiers, Liberty, Collins, Ohio, Hampton and West Deer Townships

ON FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Second Precinct, Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, M'Clure, Scalee and Indiana Townships.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office, within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing notice, with FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. ap24

CARPETS.

We are receiving by

STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN

A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

AND RUGS,

Imported by ourselves, including

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

At the lowest rates to be found in the city.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
ap2

SOMETHING NEW.

Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order,

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order, in addition to the simplicity of its construction, is easily understood. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

JENNINGS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.

No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties dealing it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mh31-6m

COPYING PRESSES.

COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES.

ENVELOPES.

PAPERS of every description,

And a large supply of STATIONERY,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATINER,
ap11 corner of Wood and Third streets.

NOTICE!

The Public are hereby notified that so much of the

Channel of the Allegheny River,

As runs between the second and fourth piers from the Pittsburgh end of the Railroad bridge now being rebuilt by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, over that river, between Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will be

NECESSARILY OBSTRUCTED

During the time of putting up the new superstructure of the bridge, probably for about three months from the eighteenth of May, A. D. 1865.

H. A. GARDNER,
Chief Engineer.
my16-2w

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES,

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
Washington city, April 25, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

BALTIMORE, Maryland, THURSDAY, May 4th, 1865.
CARLISLE, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, May 11th, 1865.
WILMINGTON, Delaware, THURSDAY, May 18th, 1865.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, FRIDAY, May 26th, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES,

at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
myl-1my26

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

ma30-6m

BANKER'S CASES.

Pocket Books.
Money Books.
Photograph Albums.
Gold Pens, superior quality.
Gold & Silver Pen Cases & Holders.
Plain and Fancy Inkstands.
Plain and Fancy Paper Weights.
Letter Paper.
Note Paper.
Cap Paper.
Bill Paper.

STATIONERY in great variety, and of the best quality, always on hand.

W. S. HAVEN,
mh13-tf corner of Wood and Third streets.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Made by the

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,

Newburgh, N. Y,

DELIVERED AT SHOP PRICES, AT THE

Depot of Clark & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES A. P. RAMSDELL, Agent,
Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. S. BEZARD, Agent,
Marietta, Ohio.
my13-2w

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON the shortest notice, if desired, when good are sent. [lart] JOS. E. HUGHES & BRO.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt township, adjoining the city, Ohio side, on the Upper Works, Ninth Ward, having a lineal front of 240 feet by 240 feet in depth on Liberty street, on which there is a sub-stantial three story brick building 40 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. This is one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

Dr. Brown's address was mainly illustrative of the points of similarity between the O S Presbyterian and the U. P. churches, in their strength, majesty of purpose, rapid growth and unanimity of feeling. His remarks were warmly and eloquently laudatory to a complete homogenous union of all the Presbyterian churches in this land. He believed that this would ultimately be accomplished and would be productive of the greatest good for the advancement of the cause of Christ. During the past four years, he said in conclusion, the U P church has prospered to a greater degree than even in five, and is now in a more flourishing condition than before having grown during the time mentioned so as to meet all the great requirements made upon it by the troubles of the country.

The Moderator appropriately responded. A in his previous reply to the delegate from the R D church, he remarked upon the very slight difference existing between their and this church, which in this case he could see were no greater than two little plates, "all" one church believing in a scripture Psalmody, and the other in a Scriptural Psalmody. In conclusion, he eloquently appealed to the U P. church, through the brother, to continue their labors in this world's vineyard, nor weary in well-doing, and as faithful laborers is greeted them heartily.

Rev Leroy Woods, delegate from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, next addressed the General Assembly, presenting the fraternal regards and Christian salutations of the body he represented. He showed in his remarks how their church had fallen from its origin and strength, being in the rebellious States. Many of their principal men had joined in the rebellion, and the members had followed, until the whole church was up to close communion, and an attempt to get through their Assembly a resolution denouncing slavery and rebellion utterly failed. At their last Assembly, however, they succeeded in this effort, and the church was at once put right upon the record, and they hoped ere long altogether to redeem themselves. In conclusion he eloquently advocated the cause of re-union and expressed the earnest wish or this, their lashed in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

The Moderator feelingly expressed the sympathy of this church for the brethern of the C. P. church, for the tribulations through which they had passed. He further acceded to the wishes of the last speaker regarding reunion and offered to him some council concerning the advisability of entering upon this work of foreign missions.

This concluding the reception of delegates, the unfinished business of the report of the Committee on bills and overtures was taken up. The first question propounded by the Presbytery of Syracuse having been disposed of by laying on the table the second was taken up. It was as follows:

"Is it consistent with regular standing in our church for church members to be supporters and attendants in other churches, not in our communion, while absenting themselves from, and refusing to support the church to which they belong?" To this the committee return a negative answer, with an injunction on church sessions to make such cases a matter of discipline. Adopted.

The third and last question from this Presbytery was as before stated regarding the placing on record of evidence and judgment in the case of a continumacious brother. In answer to this the committee merely refer the questioners to the Book of Discipline, Chapter 4; sections 10, 11 and 13.

Rev. Dr. Wilson proposed this amendment: "It is the duty of the session after suspending for contumacy to proceed to take the testimony in the case, put it on record, but not to render judgment in the absence of the accused" on this there was quite an active discussion as to its probable effect, and finally the amendment was laid on the table by an overwhelming vote.

During the discussion, and before any decision was arrived at, the hour for adjournment arrived, and the subject went over as unfinished business.

After the giving of the usual notice, the Moderator read an invitation to the Assembly to attend a meeting of the "National Temperance League" to morrow evening, at the Sandusky street Baptist Church, Allegheny.

The Assembly then adjourned after prayer by the Moderator.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The General Assembly met and was opened with prayer by Dr. Graham.

The unfinished business of the morning was taken up, Dr. West having the floor.

The Dr. proceeded to remark that there were two opinions as to the issue, viz: That the Courts in such cases had no power after a member is suspended for contumacy to go further in the case than to take testimony; another opinion was that they have the power to abscind exercise it; and possibly a third to do nothing at all. The Dr. thought the Constitution gave the power to the Church Courts, and that they had their option in making and recording a final judgment in the case, and offered a substitute for the report of the Committee.

Dr. Lord objected to deciding questions in the abstract, and to writing commentaries on the Constitution.

Rev. D. Hervey concurred with Dr. Lord.

Dr. Dickson was opposed to Dr. West's view. He thought definite lines and explanations were often more obscure than the text they intended to explain.

Rev. A. B. Cross thought the book was sufficiently clear, and preferred to leave the matter as recommended by the Committee.

Dr. West still the words of Dr. Wilson this morning were of great importance. This was a question that the Assembly was competent to settle, and Presbyteries and Sessions would be greatly relieved to have the matter decided.

Dr. Parsons said the Confession of Faith Knew nothing of taking evidence, but with a reference to rendering a judgment.

C A. Peirce, ruling elder, thought it important to decide whether this was a judicial case, and whether we were sitting in a judicial capacity, or if this be not a judicial case, as to the right to take an appeal. If this case come up in a proper way, then it will be time to take it up.

Dr. Wilson moved to lay Dr. West's paper on the table. Carried.

The recommendation of the Committee was then adopted, and Mr. Lord follows:

3. "When an accused church member is contumacious on a second citation, and the member is suspended for contumacy, in it the duty of the session, after having examined witnesses and spread the testimony on the record, to decide the case, and enter the judgment also on the record."

The Committee recommended, for answer to this question, a reference to the Book of Discipline, chapter IV, sections 10, 11, 12, 13.

Dr. West's paper, which was laid on the table, is as follows:

"The Committee recommend that the 3d question of the Overture be answered as follows:

1. That the 1st junction found in section XIII, chapter IV, of our Book of Discipline, requiring the lower Court to take testimony in the case of the absence of an accused party, suspended for contumacy on the ground of his non-appearance before the Court after the second citation, is intended to give the lower Court, the power of proceeding with the case for the purpose of receiving and recording a final judgment on the merits of the case, if to the mind of the Court such course is deemed best.

2. That the party suspended for contumacy has no right to appear in Court during the progress of the trial for any purpose, whatever, until, in presence of the Court, he has purged himself of said contumacy and said suspension has been removed, by the lower Court or by the Court above, upon Complaint or Appeal.

APPELLATE COURTS.

The order of the day—the consideration of the report of the Committee on Appellate Courts—was taken up.

Dr. Craven, the Chairman, proceeded to speak of the report as fully indexed and referenced, and waived his right to further speak until those desiring to speak had an opportunity so to do.

The motion to adopt was then withdrawn, within view to Judge Lowrie's making a motion to refer the matter to the Presbyteries for their approval or rejection.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. WILSON, OF LOUISVILLE

On the motion of reference, the Rev. Dr. S R. Wilson said he had endeavored to listen carefully the able report of the Committee on this matter, and weigh its arguments as well as time would permit, and was compelled to regard the changes indicated as fundamental. One of the objections urged to the present order is the too *leftone* of the assembly to properly try cases. He has not been aware of substantial injustice has been done for this reason. Then again, the *present time* is one of revolution, of the uprooting of old systems; a time when some plead for Union, some the right of separation from the church. It is no time, amid these mighty changes, to make so great a change in our Constitution not merely as to its fundamental; fundamental because it puts a power above the Assembly; it creates a College of Cardinals. It matters not by how large a body they are elected, whether by two hundred and fifty person or one, the result is the same. The will soon become a power above the Assembly.

It certainly is important to refer to the Presbyteries, it may be as much so as to decide questions of doctrine. It may be as sinful to file a complaint to idolatry.

This report overthrows the old principles that have guided us in days past, in the organization of Church Courts. Appeals in cases go up before larger bodies at each time, but the case is the same. Court only eight in number. It makes a larger body to bow to a smaller.

Again ever y argument used to prove that the Assembly has the right to try judicial cases would prove that they have no right, except an inferential one, to try cases in the first instance. What question did the council at Jerusalem decide? Was it not one likely to read the church whose decisions came as much as any judicial case? They did not decide a question *en thesi*, but a concrete real issue. The presumption that in a court it valves a duty to be done, and if the Assembly has a right to deal with such cases it is clearly its duty to do so.

The tendency of the church's action for years past has been tow rds centralization of power to a hierarcy. Years ago it decided that the ruling elders should not act hands in ordination upon teaching elders. This would make a far greater stride in that direction The whole scheme is based on an erroneous view of Church Courts. They have no right to legislate. Their power is only ministerial and executive. They can only bind the conscience. Many seem to think when a few solemn words are read by the Moderator the some mysterious change comes over the body. They must be more grave, more solemn, but the Court is the same in its character. It may be as important to send a missionary to China as to try one off-hander.

Dr. J. Wilson objected to the view of Dr. Wilson. He thought the committee brought in the light of courts was a fair objection to them. It was a subject of dread to many to come before so large a jury whose business it is to hear all the facts and then apply the law to them. The right of trial by jury is considered the bulwark of our liberty, and each one in the land is bound to hear all the evidence. That is not the duty of each member of the assembly to sit on the law throughout an entire case is impossible. To enlarge the Court is to violate the principle by the appointment of this court as recommended by the Committee of Bounds or Committees of the Assembly in other work for the Assembly we the majority of necessity must do the work of the Assembly in judicial mem

ers.

Mr. Waller was surprised to hear Dr. Wilson say there was no difference between lying and idolatry. He though there was a great difference. One may be a small matter, idolatry is sin against God and his Church, a vastly different thing.

There was no danger in this proposition for only one fourth of the court can be elected by any one General Assembly.

Again it was said that the "smattence of the Assembly had not had a full and full hearing, such is simply for judicial cases. He had been absolutely say he would rather be tried by one man than one hundred.

It had been asserted that the present was a inopportune time to adopt this report. The many synods and Presbyteries are not represented here, but let us proceed and do right without them.

He was surprised to hear that it was objected that this report that it put a court above the Assembly when he had heard that an interlocutor—the synod of Kentucky—had overthrown the decision of the General Assembly.

Mr. Harris has generally been a silent member, but he was opposed to this report, at present to its reference to the Presbyteries. I that should be done, some of them would think that they had approved it; others would discuss the matter by, and a fair and full judgment would rarely be reached.

Ex-Speaker declared that Assembly to the Church and State had never been questioned and he thought the report created a higher court, will called a *college of Cardinals*. We do well to let well enough alone.

Rev. S. Hart thought this report contemplated just such a arrangement as the U S Supreme Court. There was a different from Congress—was not so large—yet was not our government republican? I call this plan there was no subversion of liberty.

Dr Elliott thought if this report were sent down to the Presbyteries and adopted by them it will be more from the hearts of the people and more fruit their work than if adopted in its first. He, however, would rather have twelve than three men to constitute that Court, then it would more exactly correspond to the trial by jury in our civil courts.

Dr. J. C. Lord then asked to suspend this discussion with a view to devote the remaining half hour until the time of adjournment to the reading and disposition of a memorial to this Assembly, signed by forty ministers and elders of Baltimore.

On motion of Dr. J. G Monfort, the discussion was suspended as asked.

The memorial was then read and is as follows:

Memorial.

TO THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, CONVENED IN PITTSBURGH, PA., MAY, 1865.

The undersigned, Ministers and Ruling Elders of the Presbyterian Church, respectfully present the following memorial to the General Assembly, which body in our form of Government, is constituted "the bond of union, peace, correspondence and mutual confidence, among all our churches."

And Whereas, A large number of Synods and Presbyteries in the Southern portion of the United States, together with the ministers, churches and people, have seceded within them, did in the year 1861, formally withdraw from the General Assembly, and form what they denominated "The Confederate States of America;"

And whereas, Many, if not all of the said Ministers, Churches, Presbyteries and Synods, as is well known have, in the most formal manner, given their support to the so-called Confederate States of America, and have openly aided them in their war against the Government and loyal people of the United States, and especially in the attempt to destroy the peace, and unity of the Church, while some of whom, in consequence of the Acts of the General Assembly which met the last fall years ago, Slavery and the Rebellion, have pronounced the Assembly "corrupt," "apostate," and "divided," and the Church of Christ in the United States and have thereupon renounce the Ministers, Members and lower Judicatories of the Church "resolved from their allegiance to the General Assembly and constituted themselves into a distinct and separate ecclesiastical body, as far as their power extended, and in direct opposition to the General Assembly, and have thereupon renounced the jurisdiction of the General Assembly, and have thereupon renounced the jurisdiction of the General Assembly, and have thereupon renounced the jurisdiction of